Then Others' Imitation Makes Her Whim a Mode.

FATE OF GREAT FORTUNES

May Hang Upon the Caprices of an Actress or an Empress.

Mow Great London Ladles Entertain and Other Details of the Fashionable Woman's Work-Mrs. Kendal Talks of the Stage as a Profession-Grace in Dress and Contumes that Make Women Attractive-Interesting Information, Frills of Fashion. Feminity, Flowers and Paneles.

Fashion, according to Herbert Spencer, is station: fashion, as analyzed by the woman philosopher, is differentiation; and both are right. The change begins at the social top in the desire of the original woman to be distinctive from those beneath her; but it is imi-tation that makes her whim a mode. And what a powerful factor in economics the frivclous art has become! A famous ompress runs a hoop in her skirts, and straightway great in-dustries are established, fortunes are accumusted, and the people find employment. A beautiful actress decides that she will have no buttons on her bodice, and there are panic and disaster in the trade, people are thrown out of employment and localities are deserted. Even now the fate of great fortunes hangs upon the

It is small wonder, then, that the centres of this art have become temples, and its exponents magnates in authority. Great ladies in London are going into it in a magnificent sort of way that puts the making of a gown on a par with the painting of a picture, only that the painting is often less costly than the



wa. You receive in London an "At Home" card from a grande dame with a name and a title indicating that Hengist and Horse founded the line from which she sprang, or that some of her many grandfathers came ever with the Orange Prince. In one corner is engraved "Tea and Music;" in the other the hours of receiv-Outside the house is the awning. the policeman in charge, the long line of carriages. Inside, the white-capped maids, the steaming tea, the sweets and dainties, the the sound of music. But the fascinating thing about it all is that draped on wooden figures



and thrown across chairs and tables are exguisite models of the season's gowns and mantles, ravishing little bonnets, rapturous tes gowns, coats, and mantles, jackets and hata. The first thing you will notice will be that, like the babies, we have been what the nurses call "shortened." Our trains have dis-appeared, our bodices are quaintly shortwaisted, our capes have gone up to our waists, our jackets come only a trifle lower down. It doesn't seem to make any difference in the length of our dressmakers' bills, however, for what we have lost in length we more than make up in fulness. Just now in London interest centres in those



sumptuous creations of satin and brucade "branched and flowered with gold," which are worn before the Queen. But as the woman who has need of a court gown rarely studies the newspaper for the style of its construction ome of them might dress in better taste if they did), it will be more pertinent to describe the plainer phases of this vision of lovely gowns. Madame's assistants will show you one of the new black satin jackets with a great flare in the skirt and double frill about the shoulder, with a velvet roll at the edge of each ruffle and a vervet fold outlining the reveres. The sleeves are velvet, too, and the two buttons that close the front are fine specimens of the jeweller's skill in replica of an ancient French design. She will show you, too, the new blazer with the same flare in the skirt and the all-persuading collarate over the shoulder. Sometimes the collarate is lined with a color, and the same color appears in they dots and appears in the vest, which is worn beneath it. The akirt is short and full, and for real outing dresses is unlined, for the above idea is to make the petticoat do duty as

ONE WOMAN ORIGINATES, the extender of the outer skirt in sensible gowns for travelling.

Another outling coat there is with a wide and striking collar turning back in broad.



round revers in front, and with a deep cape effect in the back. This is worn over a shirt of cambric stiffened and platted like the shirt front of man's attire. Another pretty and simple gown is of hep-sack, the new woollen material for spring wear, which is something between a matelasse and a bardge, yet not exactly either one. It is duller in appearance than crepon, but it drapes well, and is light and cool. The skirt has a finish of folds of the dress material about the edge attiched down smoothly. The waist has a small revers opening at the neck to show a bit of linen with the regulation four-in-hand tie. Besides the revers there is a cape-



like frill. plaited, of course, over the shoulder and pointing down in the back, which has almost the effect of an outside garment, and quite dispenses with the necessity for one on warm days. The bib is a folded bit of ribbon, one of the new brocaded ribbons in dull colors, with dark green velvet edges, and is the one striking bit of color shout the gown. And there are cool blouses of silk, of cotton cheviot, and of linen in all their monds and tenses—some severely smart and simple, others so dainty and fanciful as to approach full dress. One of the prettiest is the Marie Antoinette blouse, folded about the figure fichu-like in front, the ends of the front sloping



work. If the waist is of figured alik, as many of the waists are this season, the plastron matches the figures in color.

A pretty idea for the new summer silks shot with many colors seeded and brocaded and striped in all the quaint old fashions has a motif of green with a refrain of violet blended in happy harmony. The skirt has a flounce of ince with a twist of ribbon above tied in knots at intervals, and



showing a sheen of greek with a brocade of all the violet tints. This flounce is duplicated twice about the skirt with a broad space between the two upper frills and the finish at the edge. The inevitable shoulder ruffle is of broad lace tied with long stole-like ends of lace in front. This is a satin season, and a most pleasing effect is produced by using this model for the design, the lace falling over ruffles of pale blue or green or violet.

Most distinctive in style, because apparently quite out of the mode, with no flapping frills or startling revers, is a crepon gown of soft



and tender gray, with a shadowy brocade of gray and green and faint pink most artistically subdued and shaded. The only decoration is a puff of gray satin at the foot another at the waist, and another about the shoulders, with a collar of duchesse lace over a pink lining for the yoke.

Among the ten gowns, elaborate and costly robes of brocade or softly falling cropes and

chailles, was one in pale yellow silk, soft, and thin with a band of bronze-brown velvet for a finish, wrought in a Grecian pattern of gold with a bit of blue in the embroiders that took the precedence in favor from its harmony and simplicity. A chapter might be written on petriconts and their luxurious vagaries. All the rich brocades are called into service for this once humble garment which is now exaited to honorable place in the wardrobe. However, the most interesting phase of it is seen in what is called the Elizabethan petticoat, for it promises to be the compromise adopted by the conservative woman who eschews the hoop and despises the crinoline, but yet aspires to fashionable estate. It also obvides the difficulty, which will become more apparent as the season advances of lining the lighter cropous, silks, and challies with horsehair and stiffening. This petticoat has a deep silk yoke in front reaching most to the knees, to which is plaited a fluting of borsehair. The back is entirely of horsehair cloth. The material comes in white, black, and gray, and may be made up with a covering of silk if so desired. It will not be the most comfortable garment for summer wear, still the marryer to tashion have submitted to worse suffering.

It may be pertinent to answer here the various queries received concerning the insertion of crinoline in skirts, Grass linen, horsehair cloth, and barred crinoline are all used in the lacing of gowns.



When the skirt has a silk lining the stiffening is out in from the knees down between the outside and the lining. When there is no lining the stiffening runs up to the last row of trimming on the skirt, and is fastened in place beneath this trimming. Silk ruffles may be put inside as they are in other skirts. In some skirts, too, a flexible wire is run in at the bottom, or is sewed into the hem of the lower ruffle. The matter of crincline is one in which every woman must work out her own salvation. The hoopskirt dangles its seductive wires in the shop windows. As yet it has not ventured out upon the street. Whether women aubmit to its tyranny depends upon their own strength of mind and artistic sincerity.

THE STAGE AS A PROFESSION.

Mrs. Kendal Speaks of Its Advantages, also

When Mrs. Kendal submits to the inquisition of the interviewer something wholesome and womanly is bound to be the result, and when secently some one questioned her what she thought of the stage as a career for women she said:
"That is of all questions the most difficult

to answer, and especially difficult to an actress who is supposed by the public to have been exceptionally successful. I love my work with all my heart, and it would seem ungracious in me to speak disparagingly of the plank which has buoyed me up. Still, there is not an actor or actress in the world who will not bear me out when I say that only members of the profession can form any estimate of the difficulties, tangible and intangible, which surround those who wish to make their career on the stage. To some people the dramatic faculty is natural, and do what they will they cannot keep it down. Still, take an ordinary young woman who has her living o earn and compare what her life will be if she takes to tuition as an alternative to the boards. A good governess is treated as an equal, for surely no woman would put her children with a governess she could not respect and trust. If she is ill she is taken care of, and if need be may take a holiday. Contrast her lot with that of an unknown actress, who is constantly thrown out of employment for

constantly thrown out of employment for months at a time, and must appear at the theatre at the appointed time no matter how ill she is. Of course the temporary salary is higher, and the little gowns she wears as soubrettes are furnished by the management. But if the girl falls ill she often loses her place altogether, or her understudy, if of a smarter appearance, may suppolant her in favor.

Then in England there is little opportunity for training, for there is no Conservatoire for study. The would-be actress has no alternative but to get into as good a theatre as she can, and he content if she can get nothing better to do than just to walk on and off as superties of the yoke inside are safety in Parls. The Conservatoire has practically educated the French people where the are sewed in place with the same dainty needlework. If the waist is of figured silk, as many of the waists are this season, the plastron they should think of singing in grand operative when they have been taught to do so, any more than they have been taught to do so, any more than they would think of singing in grand operative when they have been taught to do so, any more than they h they have been taught to do so, any more than they would think of singing in grand opera before they had studied with a good master.

"As for the qualifications essential to success on the stage, a certain amount of dramatic instinct is necessary, good looks are important, and good honith is everything. I contesseem to think that an actress is necessarily an individual with shaky neives and uncertain health, when the truth is that all of us who have made our mark in the world have been remarkably well balanced, healthy women. No one who is not strong can bear the terrible strain which is put upon an actress. That time in which the public sees us act represents but a small portion of our fatigue. With the rehearsals, learning new parts, the costumers, Ac., we literally have no peace, and even when we are successful holidays come few and far between."

when we are successful holidays come few and far between."
In speaking of marriage Mrs. Kendal says: "All my experience in life teaches me that two of a trade always agree in the married state. I would have a tailor marry a dreasmaker, a painter marry a soulptress, and so on. People are never so happy as when talking shop, and I think it is a disastrous thing when an actress marries a man who takes no interest in her succers, or when an actor has to go home to a woman who prefers not to hear the theatre mentioned. On the whole, the most united married couples I have known belong to my own profession. I am sure that an actress can be quite as good a wife and housemother as any other woman, rather letter, perhaps, than her more domestle sisters, for she always has to have her wits about her, and that helps her in daily life."

THE FASHIONABLE WOMAN'S WORK.

She In Uncomfortably Busy Atl Day and Most of the Night-Some of Her Dutles. You may think it is a frivolous occupation to be a fashionable woman. You may dream that it means idleness and ease to have your name on the list of the Patriarchs and to spend your summers at Newport. Pleasure is the fashionable woman's business and profession, but she works harder at it than any woman at her trade. Setting aside the amusements, the engagements, the entertainments, the distractions of society, there are now the charities, the mental fashions that are enough to drive one mad. No sooner is one line of interest mastered to the point of conversation than another is taken up by the leaders, and

interest mastered to the point of conversation than another is taken up by the leaders, and to confess yourself ignorant of this augurs ill for your standing.

Fashionable knowledge is quite unlike any other—it is so spasmodic. Sometimes it is art that you have to know all about, or at least enough to conceal your ignorance; sometimes it is forchids, sometimes it is horses. Then there are what might be called geographical crazes, and you must be up on certain countries or localities.

There is the Russian fever we all had last year, when we wore the ungainly things that Russian pessants have worn for centuries, and had to know all about them. Now it is history that we must be up on since our gowns and mantles are hook-and-eyed into periods and religns. There were seventeen or eighteen of those French kings by the name of Louis, and no son of a Louis ever sat on the throne of France, so how is one to distinguish and remember. You know the latest thing is French plays played by amanteurs in the original. It is not so easy to learn a French play and act it acceptably before audiences that go to Paris every year, and know more about French than a first-class governess.

Even in Lent, which is supposed to be a holiday time among the overworked lilles of the field that toil not, is crowded full of all sorts of improving things. A little woman, worn out with it all, was telling the other day how on Mondars she went to a woman's club. a sort of swell and elegant Sorosis, where some one reads a rapper and all the other women discuss it, just as they do in the bix women's club, and the sort is a sewing class to make finnels for the poor, when probably the huncheon at the end costs more than all the women save by pricking their pretty fingers to save the cost of some poor than all the women save by pricking their pretty fingers to save the cost of some poor but deserving seamstress to de the work.

On Wednesday she has a philocophy class.

sauce piquant by some clever weman who knows just how to amuse without wearying.

On Thursdays there is a current topics class, where one woman talks on the topics of the day both in this country and across the sea, for one is as essential as the other to the woman who entertains. One gets dinner topics for a whole week at one lecture, the little woman said, and on everything from English politics to the latest. One time it was all about the London County Councillors, and another time it is the annexation of Canada.

Then Fridays there is the sewing class, where Mr. Marion Craw'ord and other high-priced entertainers recite or read while the ladies play. And all this, beside tens and luncheons, theatra parties and dinners to say nothing of planning one's aummer wardrobe. Of course there is great delight in driving about in one's carriage to order da nty finery, but when a woman has actually eighty-one gawns to arrange for and attend to, and what with the insolence of medister and their delightful little hubit of never sending things when they promise, to say nothing of the expenditure of thought in selection and eare in fitting, one feels that the life of the Hottentot is enviable.

And the charities. They are as fashionable as diamonds. To be associated with certain benevolences is like having a creat on one's carriage. And so you are showered with tickets to sell for things that no one wants to attend. You are made patroness of this and that, which means, that you are to go and take

tickets to sell for things that no one wants to attend. You are made patroness of this and that, which means that you are to go and take all your friends. You serve on committees at this and that; you arrange bazaara and pre-side over booths, until you go off with nervous prostration twice a year.

GRACE AND DRESS.

An Example of What a Contume Will Do to Make a Woman Attractive,

What vanity and vexation of spirit it all seems this rushing after modes, this wrestling with modistes, this worrying over the slopes of a seam or the outline of a sleeve, when woman is so infinitely more beautiful and attractive in such draperies as are designed by Mrs. Tadema for the Hypatia of Miss Neilson The dress is really a shawl, seven yards long and two yards wide, wrapped round and round the figure, and made of a sating kind of stuff. with a crinkle in the weave and a fringe on the border. Miss Nellson's just walks round and round her with the shawl, catches up the sleeve drapery with rubles and torquoises, and it is done. No stiff unvielding bones, no weight of flopping skirts, not torture of steel-set corsets It is all so light and easy that the freed body takes on new graces of motion. The drapery



MISS NEILSON'S COSTUME. falls into exquisite curves of natural beauty

The years of dress tyranny has left their sad impress upon woman's muscular intelligence. It would be rare to find among the daughters of civilization models for the happy dancing nymphs seen on old Greeian vases and frieges. The joy, the music of motion has been choked and stilled by the artificiality of civilization. Even our dancers are unhappy creatures, smiling forced and studied smiles with their lips, but expressing no enjoyment in their poses. In one of Daly's "Twelfth Night" dances there is one beautiful, supple creature to whom has been handed down something of the old-time natural grace and delight in motion. Her face is exquisitely full of joy and feeling, her sinuous awaying figure is never without expression even in repose, her very muscles listen eagerly for the music that begins the dance, her movements are as joyous as the unconscious laughter of childhood. Her companion in the dance, pretty and graceful and correct in her postures, but entirely devoid of the soul, the joy of it all, is a most excellent example of what centuries of lacing, and restraint, cycles of false fashion, and artificial dress have done to the human body. impress upon woman's muscular intelligence.

WOMAN'S CARE OF HERSELF.

A Paper by Mrs. O. Somner Teall Read Fashion has its clubs and societies for the propagation of culture and the dissemination cussions are not conducted in public and their transactions are not exploited in the press. One of the oldest and most exclusive of these associations is the "Causerie du Lundi." whose meetings are held in the private parlors of its members, whose deliberations are focussed upon themes of in-terest to women. Although this band of erudite social leaders prides itself upon never figuring in print, still there are occasionally Delliahs among the invited guests, not bound by the oath of se crecy; and it has been whispered about that Mrs. Oliver Sumner Teall read an interesting paper at the last meeting on the subject so much discussed in all women's clubs-physial culture.

Mrs. Teali said that women had been accused of rarely talking of anything outside the three D's-Domestics. Dress, and Disease-and that. D's-Domestics. Dress, and Disease-and that, like other glittering generalities, this alliferative insult to the intelligence of women carries with it just enough truth to make one wish that man had not gotten hold of it. She said, thoe that kipling has stated that the American woman is worn out running round after Help (with a capital H) which is no help; and she did not deny the charge, but suggested, rather as a preparation for the demands of modern life, an elucidation of the problem of the present complex civilization, the cultivation of physical strength and endurance, after a resumé of the different systems of physical culture founded by the Greeke, and centuries later introduced in Berlin by Jahn.

Mrs. Teali gave an exhaustive description of the Delsarte system as practised by herself, each phase of the subject being illustrated by appropriate postures and gestures given by a trained Delsartian, a graceful woman professional in the art of motion. The strength of the hody is in its newness, continued Mrs. Teall. We most of us think we are made once and for all (especially when we are graduated from a fashionable school, while on the contrary we are and should be constantly changing. And the purpose of exercise is the destruction as well as the reconstruction of tissue, essential to keeping in good condition. Muscle which possesses the greatest power of resistance and endurance is not the hard muscle, but that which is self, supple, and elastic. like other glittering generalities, this alliteraelastic.

Each individual must study his constitution, understand his limitations, and must look to

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his weekest part in taking up his system of exercises. She said, in recommending that whatever system was ultimately selected as most beneficial, it was well to commence it under a teacher, for fear of injurious results.

And then the speaker took up the more poetical side of the question, and talked of grace, the perfection of motion, as easential to the living harmony of being. The aggressive human, she said, is to be avoided, and, if studied, will be found to be as ignorant of grace in manner as of grace in motion.

Every motion in walking, going up and down stairs, every poise in standing or sitting, if correctly taken, is exercise of the best kind, so why take up gymnastic practice of the heavier kinds? And when in conclusion Mrs. Teall spoke of the curse of tension of over-atimulation, when some physicians call." Americanitis," and which has come upon us through our rapid formation and growth as a nation, our intensity of interest and concentration of desire for the best in life, it seemed difficult to reconcile her seriousness and eloquence with the proverbial triviality of the society woman as she is pictured in her butterfly flight from digners to balls, from lunches to tens. THE USE OF FLOWERS.

A Handful of Roses—The Woman Who Knows How to Wear Them.

The drawing room sets the mode for the wearing of flowers, and the latest report is that with the 1830 gown a mere handful of artistically arranged roses will be chiefly favored. There is also confirmation that the style of wearing flowers in the hair has been restored to favor. This dainty simplicity of a custom long in abeyance will not be unwel-

custom long in abeyance will not be unwelcome after the aggressive spikiness of "Mephisto" wings or home-like crescents of lewels or jet.

By the way, how few women went flowers well and gracefully. One woman will tuck a bunch of roses in her belt or wear a cluster of violets in her bedice, adjusted carelessly and apparently thoughtlessly, yet with such a happy oppositeness in effect, while another woman will wrestle with the poor little postes until the very flowers grow faint and drooping in discouragement, and then fasten them in the most unfortunate place and most ungraceful manner.

It is said that the pretty woman who knows how to do bewitchingly what the girl in the book is always doing, 'tiucking a rose in her bosom.' is she who really loves the flowers, and one who wears the hosegay as if it did not belong to her only; wears it because it is the mode. Flowers are sensitive little spirits, and will not nestle down against the heart that does not love them.

SOME FAILLS OF FASHION.

When my Lady Modish flies about the town in her swift chariot in search of novelties and news she learns first of all that the great Sheffield mills are turning out the crinoline steel in great quantities, and that one great Manchester establishment alone has laid in a stock sufficient for 10,000 crinolines. All of which attests what a decided effort will be made to reinstate the bird cage in all its enormity. The ultimate issue depends upon the

She finds, too, that the returning wave of early Victorian incongruity has brought the revival of that relic of barbarism, the earring. which the common sense of the last years had almost stamped out. During the past two seasons even the insignificant earstud had ceased to find favor with the fashionable, but ceased to find layor with the fashionable, but now the ominous presence of ornaments in the jawellers' windows for that feature which nature never intended for adornment, suggest that while the heavy pendants with which our grandmothers disfigured their ears may not again challenge public favor the revived earring will exceed the dimensions of the single stone, simply set, now worn.

Silken grenadines will be largely emplored when the warmer days dawn. They are shot and brocaded, striped, embroidered, and jetted. They will be made up over shot silks and trimmed with ruchings of satin or flounc-ings of lace.

Guipure and all the beautiful laces still go on their way rejoicing in fashion's smiles, while ribbons in all the old patterns and colors suggest countless varieties of design for the new weavifigs.

It is quite the latest fancy to appear in the gowns belonging to one's grandmother, providing that one is blessed with an ancestress whose gowns were worth preserving. Such a dress worn during this season had a flow of nine yards in the skirt, and reached only to the ankles. The material was quite like that for sale among the broades on the silk counter, the decoration an Anne of Austria collar of beautiful old point lace.

The dress that interests most women just now is that which will be worn at the Exposition. It should be of material light in weight, smart in style, and severe in make, as demanded by gentility. Fortunately fashion no longer countenances the train for outdoor wear, and women will not need to have their attention distracted from the world's wonders by the care of their petitionts. The skirts to these gowns will not be up to the extreme of fulness, but rather cut with a neat flare and a width of not mote than four yards. Boside the travelling gown, the woman who goes in for comfort as well as for gentility will have an Eton suit of serge, with the silk or cheviot waists, that may be worn on hot days without the jacket. A China silk of subdued color and simple make will be almost a matter of necessity if the pilgrimage is planned for the summer months, and the travelling cloak with detachable cape must be included in the outiff. Capes in this day of their popularity will outrank in preference the lacket, which is less easily adjusted, and, indeed, many of the travelling gowns will be made with a cape of the same material as the gown.

Wide ribbon strings on bonnets are once more to the front. They are of shot and bro-caded ribbons, and tie beneath the chin in the old fashion. New widows bennets have strings of orded white ribbon, dull in finish, and nearly a finger broad.

Either the now hosiery is made expressly with a view of skirt dancing or with a view to the final triumph of the hoop. for in all the new importations the daintiest of colors and embroideries are not revealed until the limit of the ankle is reached.

INTERESTING INFORMATION.

Onean Victoria expects to send specimens of her own art work to the Chicago Fair. She will send three landscapes, mounted in plain frames, representing scenes near Balmoral. A fourth is a view of Aix-les-Bains, taken from the spot where the Queen intended to build a villa. Sho will also send a sketch of Spot, her favorite terrier, and a sketch of Prince Henry of Battenberg's pug dog.

A remarkable instance of official regulation of morality in women has been reported from New Zesland. An important bill has been brought before the House of Representatives which, if passed, will make it necessary for washerwomen to show to the Minister of for washerwomen to show to the Minister of Public Works a certificate of character signed by four Justices and a policeman. This certificate having been endorsed by the censors of feminine morals and the woman's premises having been inspected, provided the august authority is satisfied, she will receive a certificate of merit to scrub out soiled linen.

Appones of this report, which may be unfounded, a caustic woman writer says: "The aspect of policemen and Justices furnishing certificates of moral character to, any human being is edifying, unless the New Zealand product differs radically from that of New York, Chicago, or Boston. It seems more like an instance when a comparison of the respective disqualification of motes and beams would be in order."

The setting of type seems to be a work en pecially adapted to the deft fingers of a girl. and the fact that she is earning a comfortable competence ought to give her a dignity that demands the respect of those with whom she comes in contact. The actual work of picking up the type is no harder than playing scale on the plane, and not half so trying for the on the piano, and not half so trying for the eyes as drawn work or embroidery. The men printers do their work standing, but the girls have high stools at the cases, and may sit or stand. It isn't clean work, but it is clean money, and ranges from \$8 to \$25 a week, with an average of \$15 a week. A man is employed to do the heavy lifting of the forms, which is supposed to be too heavy for women, and the men who most object to this work for women as too hard, rarely think of lifting the washtubs or bringing up the coal, to say nothing of carrying the baby for the women they support and protect from drudgery.

Another iniquity is added to the long ac-There is a rumor to the effect that whe is the mother of the very undesirable personal jour nalism which busies itself with her catables nalism which busies itself with her catables, eat an egg, how many times a week they bathe, and whether their teeth are filled with gold or amalgamum. Mrs. Annie Royall, the pioneer of this sort of work, wrote goasipy articles in the first half of the century that were a revelation to her brothers in the profession. For many years she edited a small weekly sheet and secured her subscribers at the point of the dagger! Or if they subscribed for her paper she gave them flattering notices and if they retused she wrote most abusive para-

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graphs concerning them. As she grew older her sharrness of tongue and pen ended in her being formally indicted and fined as a common scold. Women have been blamed for everything since she gave Adam a bite of her apple, so she can accept this new charge with the grace that comes from long training and the wisdom that knows it is no use to talk back to a man. Still one wonders sometimes had there been women stenographers in the old days if the reports would not have shown that Adam asked to taste the apple himself.

The ubiquitous woman with the album persunded Pierre Loti to submit to its inquisition not long ago, and for "his favorite color for eyes and hair" he wrote: "It has often changed: it depends upon whom I care for." "Which vice do you most detest?" "None: I have immense pity for them all." "His favorite nation?" "The Arabs, because of their tranquility." As to his hero of history, he writes, I know so little of history; his hero of feltion. "I have no interest in any;" his favorite writer. "I do not write."

The women of Africa are taking on advanced airs and trying ingenendent experiments that rather out-Herods the suffragists here. strike has taken place among the women of the Akona tribe, unique in plan and definite in purpose. They protested without avail against the treatment of the husbands and fathers. Then they talked if over with the pre-liminary of organization, with no constitution and by-laws, and appealed to another tribe with whom the Akonas were not on good terms. This tribe agreed to take in all the dissatisfied women, and the village awakened the boxt morning to find all its women and girls gone and work at a standstill. The result was a rendy assent to all that the women requested and great rejoicing when the industrial element of the town returned. n purpose. They protested without avail

In East Greenwich there is a woman jail keeper. whose father and grandfather kept the jall before her. So insecure was the old place that some years ago it was no unusual thing for the prisoners to remark that they could for the prisoners to remark that they could escape, but they were treated so well they didn't care to. To one of the prisoners who spoke of the matter of escape Mrs. Smith replied that she had asked for an appropriation, whereupon the prisoner called for pen and ink, and wrote to the Governor of the State a characteristic letter, which is kept among the archives. It is headed "East Greenwich jall," and continues: "It you don't send some one down nero pretty quick and patch up this place for Mrs. Smith as she wants it I'll leave."

Another princely gift has teen made to the Teachers' College, to which Mr. G. W. Vanderbilt presented the building lots near the site of Columbia College. The gift is from a woman living outside the city, and her only woman living outside the city, and her only condition is that her name shall be kept a secret. Two hundred thousand dollars have been subscribed by the unknown donor for a building to be known as the Department of Me-hanic Arts. The main building for the college will cost \$350,000, and of this amount \$150,000 has been collected, \$55,000 having been subscribed on condition that the remaining amount shall be collected. This the trustees are confident of doing within the year. An important chase of the work in the Teachers' College will be the alliance already provided with Columbia College.

In Finland, more than in all other countries, women enter into the business of life. They are clerks, doctors, dentists, builders, managers of small companies, and bank cashiers. For the latter office they are especially sought, on account of their reputation for honesty.

Nine familles in the same locality in Philadelphia have united in the experiment of a cooperative kitchen. A kitchen belonging to one of the experimenters has been rented, cooking utensiis have been provided by the different subscribers, a manager specially trained in cookery, an assistant cook, and a boy to deliver meals have been engaged to cater for the families. The menu for each day will be submitted to the different subscribers and returned with distasteful dishes struck off. It is expected that a decreuse of one-third of the expense of every household will be attained by the combine. utensils have been provided by the different

Much is written of Mms. Grevy sings her death, and probably no woman in public life was ever more misunderstood. It has been said that she was cook, washerwoman, and menial to her husband. Mme. Grevy's father menial to her husband. Mme. Grévy's father was a tanner, and at his death she and her mother came to Paris, where they made the acquaintance of the young lawyer, Jules Grévy. He determined to marry the girl, but, as both were poor, the wedding was postponed ten years. She was a beautiful girl and received many offers of marriage, but she remained true to her engagement with her lover. Mme. Grévy was cold in mahner, not at all interested in politics, and only happy in superintending the preparation of clothing for the poor. Parisians called her parsimonious and avaricious, but the poor about her country home loved her as their benefactor.

The Arizona House of Representatives has passed a bill giving full suffrage to women by a vote of 10 to 7. But the bill to extend full suffrage to women in Nebraska has been de-feated by a close vote of 40 to 42.

So much is said and written of the glorious progress of women, the victories gained, the privileges and prerogatives acquired, that it is forgotten sometimes under what disadvantages women still labor. In the higher institages women still labor. In the higher institutions of learning in this country and abroad
women by no means enjoy equal privileges with
men. The facilities for medical study
are still far from equal or adequate.
Particularly in experimental study and
practice in the hospitals women have few and
unsatisfactory opportunities. Law schools are
rarely open to them, and in many States women
cannot be admitted to the bar. Unity two of
the orthodox denominations allow women to
preach with the sametion of the Church, and
the great hody of Methodists refuse to the
women of their denomination a voice in their
councils. Above all, in nearly all professions
and callings, women receive smaller salaries
and inspire less confidence in their ability
than the men in the same lines of work.

In the death of Mme. Mary Rosetti, the widow of Rosetti, the Roumagian patriot, all classes of people feel a sepse of personal loss. When her husband, with his prothers, made the revolution in 1848 and were banished. the revolution in 1848 and were banished. Mme. Rosetti, with her six-weeks-old baby in her arms and with no attendant but M. de Bratiano, disguised as a servant, followed all along the banks of the Danube the boat in which the exiles were journeving in the hope of catching a sight of them and cheering them. After a banishment of many years these men returned to place the crown upon the present King. Large-hearted and beneficent. Mme. Rosetti's life was of peautiful service and influence.

The women of Switzerland have made arrangements with the Zurich Post, one of the most prominent Swiss papers, to issue every fortnight a supplement entirely under the confortnight a supplement entirely under the control of women and edited by Dr. Emily
Kempin. The purpose of the paper is to discuss the work of women, to arouse in women
a feeling of responsibility regarding their
unions, to justify the cooperation of women in
all fields of human effort, in anticipation of
the time when women shall participate in
politics, and, above all, to give adequate expression to the dignity of women as wife and
mother in all her legal rights.

A WOMAN KISSED

ON HER CHEEKS BY THE BALMY AIR OF THESE GLORIOUS SPHING MORNINGS, WHILE TAKING A -FIN THROUGH THE PARK ON A BICYCLE, WILL HAVE NO USE FOR COSMETICS.

LEARN TO BIDE AT THE

LIBERTY BICYCLE ACADEMY, 1.786 Broadway.

CATALOGUES AND LESSON TICKETS PHEEL OPEN EVENINGS.

SURPLUS VERSUS SURPLICE. Woes of Clergymen Without Pulpits in the Episcopal Church.

It is not alone in the Baptist denomination that the field of ministerial effort is over-crowded. Of the glut in the cierical labor market of that particular body THE SUN has re-cently told. The Episcopal pulpits are equally oversupplied, and the competition for vacant charges or appointments of any kind within the Church is keen. Many regularly ordained clergymen of the Episcopal Church, unable to obtain cierical employment, are engaged in

hard struggle for mere subsistence.
One well-informed Episcopalian of the highest responsibility said yesterday that at least 15 per cent, of the more than 4,000 members of the Episcopal clergy are not engaged in any sort of elerical work. Some two years ago the Churchman, the leading organ of the Episcopa-lian denomination, discussed this serious question at length, and much of interest on the subject was contributed by correspondonts. It was ascertained that at that time US2 out of a total of 4.163 ordained Episcopal clergymen were not engaged in any kind of clerical work. During the three months previous 401 clergymen, nearly ten per cent. of the whole number, had changed their Post Office addresses. "This means," commented the Churchann, "more than the existence of an unemployed clergy; it means the existence of a migratory elergy-a clergy migra-tory, not of purpose, like the Methodist itinerancy, for the Church professes to believe in settled ministries, nor migratory from choice, as many a heartbreak goes to prove, but migratory because nothing but continual migration is possible."

About the time of this discussion the Archdeacon of New York wrote an open letter in the Charchman warning the unemployed clergy that he could not find places for any of them in this diocese. He was impelled to make this public statement, he said, "by sorrowful consideration of the false hopes he was continually compelled to disappoint." The unconsidered rushing into holy orders by all sorts and conditions of men appears to be the prime cause of this lamentable condition of affairs. and the Churchman has suggested it would be a very excellent idea for clergymen to learn some other profession, "or some honest handlcraft." as a resource in case they should, after

some other profession, "or some honest handicraft." as a resource in case they should, after a life spent in the ministry, find themselves, as not a few do, crowded out to make room for younger men.

"What was true two years ago, when the matter was so fully discussed," said the Episcopalian already quoted, "is equally true today. The conditious are not changed for the better, but rather have grown worse. In the ministry many capable, good men are not only without even slight prospect of clerical employment, but are hardly put to it for remunerative employment of any kind. Naturally a man who has devoted his time to preparing himself for a ministerial career is at serious disadvantage in competition with the average of laymen when forced into the common struggle for existence, for his training has been such as to unlit him for such a contest. The remedy for this sad and serious state of things has not been made apparent."

The conditions governing admittance to and employment in the Episcopal ministry are unlike those of the Methodist Church, which, closely limiting its ministry to its needs, provides places for all the clergy in its fold. The Methodist Bishop appoints the minister for each church in his diocesse, and the church is obliged to accept the ministry to its needs, provides places for all the clergy in its fold. The Leiscopal Church the vestry of a church has the sole right and power to select a minister, and very carefully examines the qualifications and references of applicants. If the student for the Episcopal ministry be a young man of good character and fair attainments, he will usually find it not hard to gain admittance to the ranks of the clergy. He is not infrequently encouraged and helped to take holy orders by too kind friends. But practically no one can assure him werk to de fee infroquently encouraged and helped to take the church least of all a fairly renumerative careor. Immigration is a not unimportant the church least of all a fairly renumerative careor. Immigration is a not unimportant the toring the property of the church least of all a fairly renumerative careor. Immigration by a not unimportant mater in the Episcopal labor market. A clever chergyman may come over from Great Britain and crowd his brethen aside here. There have been frequent protests in print against the importation by Vostern Histoper chow. The company of the density of the complexer and the unemployed in the Episcopal denomination, where the demands for labor and the offers of laborers are regularly posted. It is in the advertising columns of the denomination organs. The Churchman publishes a column, more or less, of advertisements in cach issue, under the leads. "Clerical Supply." Situations, Wants, &c., and "thurch and Prish," in which the wants of the denomination organs. The Churchman publishes a column, more or less, of advertisements in cach issue, under the leads. "Clerical Supply." Situations, Wants, &c., and "thurched marked by the More and the shade of "view." required are carefully stated. One week, for instance, there is wanted, "for a beautiful Western city," a "deacon, presbyter, or student that could be ordained, of cangelical or old high church principles. Nortualist or broad churchman need apply, Salary, Shot or st. Ind." The Bishop of western that could be ordained, of cangelical or old high church principles. Nortualist or broad churchman work in city or country." The advertisers six ate their qualifications fully. If you are in need of a private chaolan you may take your publish of western contract on the country was a state their qualifications fully. If you are in need of a private chaolan you may take your perk of a "round prayer book churchman," you can choose a hope chaoland when the charge means a speaker, a canget emission of a private with the charge must be suffered by side with su